

GERMANY AND FRANCE

Herald Special Report from London.

Highly Important News from Berlin and Versailles.

Prospect of a Renewal of the War Between Imperial Prussia and the French Republic.

The English Reports of the Critical Condition of the Relations Endorsed by a German Press.

Emperor William's Soldiers Recalled from Leave to Their Regiments.

BISMARCK'S ULTIMATUM TO THIERS.

Berlin View of the French Army Muster and Prussian Plan of Peremptory Remedy.

Reoccupation of France--Remonstrance War.

PREMIER GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, April 18, 1872. The Daily Telegraph newspaper, of this city, published a Continental correspondence and editorial article a few days since, in which it was reported as news and alleged authoritatively as a matter of fact, that an invasion of France by the Prussians was imminent unless the military preparations carried on by the French government were discontinued.

PRUSSIAN PRESS ENDORSEMENT. The Augsburg Allgemeine press regards the English statements in this direction as earnestly declaring the purpose and policy of Prince Bismarck. The German writer sets forth, in support of his conviction, that all the Prussian soldiers whose term of service in the army had not completely expired, but who were permitted to go home at the termination of the late war between Germany and France, are now recalled to their regimental colors by the War Office authorities in Berlin.

THE PRUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

The London Telegraph declares, in its issue of this morning, that His Excellency Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador to France, presented the ultimatum of the government of His Majesty Emperor William on this subject to President Thiers and the Ministry of the French republic, at Versailles, on Monday, and that the Minister communicated, at the same time, to the French authorities, in the words of the ultimatum, that the government of the German Empire sees in the French Army bill and in the speeches delivered by President Thiers on the subject, menaces to the peaceful relations now existing between France and Prussia, as well as the drift of an executive French programme for the eventual repudiation of the issues of the war, by a denial of the indebtedness of France, between the Powers. Germany, it is added, cannot stand still while France musters and collects men and arms for another conflict at war; but, on the other hand, the German government must use the powers which it possesses to peremptorily require a change of policy on the part of France. If the French governmental answer to this message of the Prussian Cabinet is not despatched to Berlin immediately, and if the reply is not distinctly satisfactory to the Prussian government, Emperor William's troops will proceed to occupy such cities and territory of France as will give to His Majesty's army a command of the country of the republic, and any resistance on the part of France to this occupation will be regarded by the Prussians as initiatory of war between the countries.

The editor of the Telegraph concludes his editorial in the following words:—"We deem it our duty to declare the certain and solemn fact that upon President Thiers' decision this week depends the fate of France. We are not speaking rhetorically; we measure anxiously these most grave and momentous words. Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has carried the ultimatum to President Thiers. Germany sees in the French Army bill and the speeches of President Thiers menaces of vengeance. Prince Bismarck, therefore, demands that the armaments of France be reduced and the war estimates diminished, or the alternative will be the re-occupation by German troops of the evacuated French territory and war if necessary."

THE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

The English press article is, no doubt, inspired from official sources in Berlin.

French Contradiction of the English Statement.

PARIS, April 18, 1872.

The Constitutional newspaper positively contradicts the statements made by the London

Daily Telegraph that serious differences have arisen between France and Germany.

The Daily Telegraph's reports of grave complications between Germany and France are absolutely discredited at both Berlin and Versailles.

Commercial Consequences of the International Condition.

LONDON, April 18, 1872. The assertions of the London Telegraph, that its statements relative to the critical condition of the relations between France and Germany are true, flattens the market for breadstuffs.

Premier Gladstone's Statement.

LONDON, April 18, 1872. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone replied to a question from Mr. Hoare that the government had received no information confirmatory of the statements in the Daily Telegraph.

ENGLAND.

Aristocratic Relaxation for a Tour in America--The Specie Supply.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 18, 1872. Viscount Milton, member of the House of Commons for the West Riding of Yorkshire, will soon resign his seat in Parliament. He intends making a visit to America.

SPEECH OF LORD MILTON.

William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, is the eldest son of the sixth Earl Fitzwilliam, his wife, Lady Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of the eighteenth Earl of Morton. Lord Milton is thirty-three years of age. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, in August, 1867, Lady Laura Maria Theresa, daughter of Lord Charles Beauchamp and cousin to the Duke of St. Albans. Lord Milton is a liberal in politics. He is also an author and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He has published, conjointly with Dr. Cheddle, a work entitled, "The Northwest Passage by Land." Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton's father, is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in Great Britain. He owns one of the largest properties in Ireland, the best and most equitably managed in the whole island, where his name is almost revered by his prosperous tenantry.

Flow of Specie to the Bank.

LONDON, April 18, 1872. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England published to-day shows an increase of \$138,000 during the past week.

VICTORIA AND NAPOLEON.

Royal English Visit to Chiselhurst.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 18, 1872. Her Majesty Queen Victoria will visit Napoleon at Chiselhurst to-morrow.

FRANCE.

The Abolishment of the Passport System.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 18, 1872. France having abolished the passport system as regards England only, other countries demand of her a similar exemption.

SPAIN.

Telegraph Concession Annulled.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 18, 1872. A decree has been issued annulling the concession for a telegraph cable to America by way of the Azores.

ITALY.

Serious Illness of the United States Minister.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, April 18, 1872. Hon. George P. Marsh, the American Minister to Italy, is seriously ill.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S TOUR.

Preparation for a Trip from the Bosphorus to the Banks of the Vistula.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18, 1872. General William T. Sherman, Colonel J. C. Audenreid and Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, of the United States Army, who are now visiting Constantinople, will soon depart for a tour through Russia.

At Odessa.

ODessa, April 18, 1872. General Sherman and party have arrived here. They go to Sevastopol, and thence continue their tour to Tiflis, Moscow and St. Petersburg.

THE MORMON REVOLUTION.

Appeal for the Release of Brigham Young and the Other Mormons Indicted for Murder--The Church Ruling with a High Hand.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 18, 1872.

The attorneys of the Mormon prisoners have all applied informally to Judge Strickland and Hawley for writs of habeas corpus to place their clients at liberty. They have exposed, as their authority, despatches from Bates, ex-United States Attorney, who appears to show extraordinary zeal for his Mormon clients. The Judges say when the properly authenticated papers are exhibited from the United States Supreme Court they will be ready to hear a motion.

Hempstead, now counsel to Brigham Young, is inclined to display an indecorous haste, and on the suggestion of Bates will bring his case up to-morrow. No jail delivery will occur until the receipt of the authenticated document from the Supreme Court; then probably all the criminals will be given their liberty.

Territorial Marshal McAllister has already declined from United States Marshal Patrick all the papers connected with the case. Patrick declines to deliver them for the present. Without Congressional aid the future of the Territory will probably be involved in civil revolution and bloodshed. The Mormon Church laws now control everything under the recent decision.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 18—4.30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92½ for the account. United States five-year bonds, 1880, 95½; 1885, old, 91½; 1890, 93½; ten-forties, 90½.

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.—LONDON, April 18—A. M.—United States five-year bonds opened at 92½ a 99 for the issue of 1870.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 18—4.30 P. M.—The cotton market was steady; middling uplands, 11½d; a 11½d; middling Orleans, 11½d; a 11½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation.

LIVERPOOL BEARINGS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 18—4.30 P. M.—The market is firm; white, 13s 6d; for red Western spring, and 13s 7d for red winter. Corn, 27s 6d per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 18—4.30 P. M.—The market is quiet for Cumberland cut and 30s 6d for short. Lard, 10s 6d.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.—LONDON, April 18—P. M.—Lined oil, 42s 10d a cask.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Report of the English Counter Case as Presented in Geneva.

Profession of Neutral Friendship and Declaration Against Unofficial Imputation.

THE CASES OF THE PRIVATEERS.

Acceptance of a Portion of the Washington Accusation and Denial of the Remainder.

Indirect Claims Ignored and Direct Claims Defined.

Precedents from American Filibusterism.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 18, 1872. The following is a synopsis of the counter case presented at Geneva by the agent on the part of Great Britain.

PART I. begins by announcing that to the American imputations of hostile motives and insincere neutrality no reply whatever will be offered. England distinctly refuses to enter into a discussion on those insinuations, because it would be inconsistent with her self-respect, irrelevant to the main issue and tend to inflame the controversy. England's governing desire is to fulfill, even exceed her international duties. Nor will any reference be made to the claims for indirect damages, as correspondence with regard to them is pending between England and the United States. England assumes that the claims are limited to losses occasioned by the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Shenandoah, but does not object to the introduction of the names of nine other rebel cruisers added to the list by the American case. She calls attention to the fact that none of these vessels had previously been mentioned. No award is possible for the depredations of the Boston and Saline, which are in the list, but are not mentioned elsewhere in the case of the United States, and were probably inadvertently included.

The Board of Arbitration is reminded that its conclusions must be formed on proofs, not allegations, and the evidence must be sifted. The statements of American consuls are credible when made with regard to facts within their personal knowledge, but they are unreliable when dealing with rumors. The consuls of the American government, zealous to indiscretion, shared the irritability generated by the war, and erroneous views throughout the struggle colored their reports. England rejects as evidence the papers captured on the Richmond, their authors being unknown.

PART II. deals with the American argument. It disputes the proposition that a neutral Power is bound at the request of a belligerent to enforce its municipal laws and add to them if they are inefficient. It admits that reparation is due for an appreciable injury resulting from a clear violation of international duty; but is unable to attach distinct meaning to some of the twelve propositions of the American case, and denurs to the exceptionally rigorous applications made of these propositions to England. It urges that at the time of the Confederate war the more sale and delivery of a vessel adapted for war to a belligerent was not a violation of neutrality. Nevertheless, on this point it accepts the rules of the Treaty of Washington, not with the overstrained construction put upon them by the government of the United States, but according to their obvious purport. It regrets that the United States should see fit to strain the interpretation of these rules to the uttermost, instead of accepting them in a fair and reasonable sense. It argues that England was bound to receive the Alabama as she would a vessel-of-war of any sovereign State, and concludes by quoting from Ortolan, the eminent French authority on international law, to show that the principles for which the United States contend were never heretofore seriously asserted or recognized in Europe or America.

PART III. treats of the precedents adduced in the American case, and replies thereto with others, such as the filibustering attacks of Lopez on Cuba, and Walker on Mexico and Central America, and the raid on Canada. History on this subject is the history of unlawful enterprises, originating in America, and with American citizens. American privateers have from time to time harassed England, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central America, Cuba and Canada.

PART IV. considers the various complaints made of the traffic in munitions of war with the South, blockade running by British ships, &c.

PART V. gives the history of the cruisers Sumter and Nashville; complains of being required to meet demands, in regard to which the sole difficulty is to treat them as serious.

PART VI. gives an account of the Florida and Alabama, with the details of their escape. It seeks to show that the time which elapsed between Mr. Adams' application and the Alabama's departure was too short to justify the charge of negligence, and claims that, in this respect, England cannot be charged with any failure of duty.

PART VII. is devoted to the history of the Shenandoah and Georgia.

PART VIII. relates to the other vessels and repudiates responsibility of Great Britain for their depredations.

PART IX. treats of the reception of rebel cruisers in British ports and seeks to defend the conduct of Great Britain by comparing it with that of other nations.

PART X. after recapitulating the facts and arguments of the preceding parts, declares the claim for interest on the damages awarded from July 1, 1863, untenable. The losses which the arbitrators may take into account are at the utmost those directly arising from the capture and destruction of ships and property. After describing the situation of anxiety and insecurity in which neutrals would be placed in time of war should the doctrines presented in the American case as to their duties prevail, the counter case concludes with the expression of a hope that a frank, open statement of facts will effectually remove every misunderstanding between nations allied by innumerable ties.

The Alabama Claims Question in Parliament--Mr. Gladstone Retirent.

LONDON, April 18—Midnight. In the House of Commons to-night, through the active exertions of the party "whips," the benches were well filled. Exciting debates on the course of the government at Geneva and on the Ballot bill were expected, and the galleries were also crowded. Both members and spectators were disappointed in the first case, as the attempt to draw Mr. Gladstone out on the Alabama claims failed.

Hon. Mr. Wyndham, member for West Cumberland, asked the government why the British counter case was presented at Geneva without a condition that the claim for indirect damages should be withdrawn by the American government.

Mr. Gladstone simply replied that he doubted the policy of answering the questions while the government was waiting for a note from America which would probably form an epoch in this affair. No further questions were put on this subject and the House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the Ballot bill. An amendment offered by the government, punishing

voters for openly displaying their ballots at the polls, was defeated after a long discussion by a vote of 274 to 246. The announcement of the result was received with cheers from the Tory benches.

Newspaper Opinions on the British Counter Case.

The London Times describes the British counter case as conceived in a grave and statesmanlike spirit. While the American case reads like an advocate's speech to the jury in a trial for assault and battery, England's reply is like the utterance of a judge.

The London Daily Telegraph says:—"American studying with impartiality our counter case will find reason to fear not only for their indirect claims, but for something more. Instance upon instance of overstatement and inconsistency is brought against them until their great fabric of laborious ingenuity trembles to its foundation." None of the other city journals have articles on the subject.

British Legal Opinion of the Alabama Claim and its Intention-Monarchical Tendencies in the United States.

LONDON, March 18, 1872. Mr. Edwin James, the well known English lawyer, who has resided for some years in New York, delivered a lecture on the United States last night at St. George's Hall. He was very severe in denunciation of the politicians, legislators and judges of that country. Alluding to the Alabama controversy, he said the extraordinary claims of the American government were presented only for the purpose of making political capital for the present administration. He also stated that after eleven years' residence in America he was led to believe that there were more monarchists in that country than there were republicans in England.

American Congressional Action on the Question of Indirect Damages--Legislative Inclination Towards a Waiver of the Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1872. Hon. Fernando Wood, this morning, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up Representative Porter's resolution, which declares that the claims on the part of our government for indirect damages should be waived before the Tribunal of Arbitrators, &c., at Geneva, and on John Wood's motion the chairman, General Banks, was requested to communicate with Secretary Fish on the subject, and to report to the committee at the meeting on Tuesday next. There were some incidental remarks which drew out the opinion that the presentation of the claim for indirect damages was calculated to prevent an amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, and something was said as to the propriety of reporting Mr. Porter's resolution to the House with a view of obtaining Congressional opinion on the subject.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Manifesto from the Administration Stronghold--First Call of the New Faction--On to Cincinnati--What They Would Have in November.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1872. The following call has been issued by the liberal republicans:—

To the REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—The undersigned propose to attend the National Convention of Liberal Republicans, to be held in Cincinnati, and cordially invite our republicans to join in the deliberations of that body. That party should have a nobler destiny than to be the deliberations of that body. We accept the proposed Convention as entirely of our own and within the republican party as designed to promote the success of republican measures liberalized in accord with the necessities of the nation. We deem it our duty to meet our brethren from all other States who are struggling for the manhood of republican citizens and for the honored prosperity of the whole country, and we believe the time has come for equal laws, equal protection and equal privileges to be accorded to all the people of the Union.

All taxes imposed should be with a view to revenue, and so adjusted as to protect the industrial interests of the whole country; that the special legislation in the interest of capital and labor should be repealed; that military rule in time of peace and military interference with popular elections are in conflict with the principles of our institutions; that local self-government should be reasserted with all the majesty of the sovereign people against the encroachment of Federal and State authorities; that civil service reform is imperatively demanded to protect the freedom of political action from the now common controlling influence of official patronage. Believing these views are shared by a large majority of the republicans of the country, we will cordially unite with all advisory movements within the organization looking to the advancement of the republican standard to meet the demands of patriotism and peace, and we confidently hope that the whole people, regardless of party affiliations, are prepared to join in the common effort to secure an administration of government that will make fairly and honestly the best use of the national power in all classes in all sections of our regenerated Union.

John M. Hickman, David Barclay, W. W. Irvin, William Painter, Thomas J. Worrell, William H. Armstrong, William Ford, William M. Bull, James W. Coker, R. S. White, Charles B. Lee, Thomas P. Jones, Charles W. Monro, Robert W. Roberts, Morris, W. W. Rutherford, J. C. Bomberger, James M. McClure, Jay Caldwell, Samuel Evans, Hiram E. Woodland, Henry C. Moore, John A. K. McGarry, J. R. Sypher, William L. Dennis, Smedley Darlington, Caleb H. Needles, J. Bayard Wood, George B. Cheyne, Jonas M. Walker, A. W. Bailey, E. C. Chase, Charles F. Hallinger, Charles Hower, Joshua Kaines, B. F. Etter, Theo. Herr, Daniel D. Dillmore, F. H. Jackson, J. M. Bayar.

The following committee to meet on Saturday to appoint a committee to arrange excursion rates for delegates to Cincinnati and to transact such other business as may be presented.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention met at the National Theatre to-day. General Alexander, democrat, was appointed temporary chairman. There was a large attendance, all the parishes but eight being represented. A permanent organization was effected, and the delegates were divided regarding the nominations. Many favor postponement until after the Cincinnati Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 18, 1872. The Orange County Convention, held here to-day, appointed sixteen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

THE GOAT ISLAND WAR.

The Citizens of San Francisco Resisting the Pacific Railroad Sten--An Association of Defence Formed--Strong Resolutions Against the Company--The Terminus to be in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18, 1872. The excitement over the Yerba Buena or Goat Island question is increasing. A committee of 100 was formed to-day, embracing the leading citizens of San Francisco, to the injury of their commercial interests, to defend the interests of commerce and of the city.

The committee elected the following officers:—President, Mr. William Alvord, Mayor of the city; First Vice President, R. G. Smith; Second Vice President, John S. Hager; Secretary, Alfred Wheeler; Treasurer, D. J. Talbot.

The committee then drafted resolutions, stating that the Southern Pacific Railroad, after having received enormous grants of land and subsidies, should be required to build a railroad, whereon to erect a terminus and offices, in direct opposition to their agreement with the citizens of San Francisco, to the injury of their commercial interests; that the company must keep its compact and abandon the Goat Island project; that they should immediately withdraw from the Pacific coast their request for said lease; that if the company refuse so to do, and the citizens are compelled to resort to legal tribunals, all grants and subsidies should be immediately annulled and set aside; that it is to the interest of the company as to the citizens to maintain accord and fulfill all mutual obligations; that it is necessary for the Pacific coast that a railroad, which would be unaffected in winter, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific be constructed, and that the terminus of these resolutions be sent to the Executive Committee of this association have power to act on these resolutions as their judgment may dictate, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Legislature, to every member of Congress, and to the Mayor of St. Louis and the President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Yacht Palmer (N.Y.C.), Mr. Stuyvesant, from Newport for New York, was at Whitestone yesterday.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

A Fifty Days Public Fair in the Sacred City of the Mikados.

Aristocratic Exodus to the United States--Imperial Encouragement to Foreign Industry--Joy from America and Progress of Republican Ideas--The War Squadron for Europe--Exports of Tea.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1872. The steamship America, from Hong Kong March 16 and Yokohama March 26, has arrived at this port with the following passengers for New York:—Captain S. L. Phelps and wife, General George B. Williams, E. Wilmann, E. H. Lavers, J. Daglish, William Duncan, General R. Murphy, United States army, for Europe:—G. M. Stewart, J. H. Huston, R. H. Haslam, G. N. Minto and wife, A. R. Upcher, O. Leuse, S. Hycotaro, S. Hicogaro, M. Kanichiro, Semura Seiro Keubusa Nihc.

Japan.

Yokohama, March 26, 1872.

Political affairs exceedingly quiet. The first Japanese fair under direction of the government will take place at the sacred city of Kioto on April 16 and will last fifty days. Foreigners are allowed to visit it and the suburbs for a period of sixty-four days, enabling them to show their manufactures. This is considered the virtual abandonment of their exclusive policy and one of the results of the visit of Iwakura to America.

The reception of the news of the hearty welcome given the Japanese Embassy in California by all parties there is highly appreciated in Japan by natives and foreigners alike.

STUDENT EXODUS TO THE UNITED STATES. General Williams and forty Japanese students leave for America to-day. Among the latter are some high relatives of the Mikado.

EARTHQUAKE.

Several severe earthquakes have occurred in Japan recently.

FINANCE.

Although Japanese merchants are granted facilities and license for business, Van Reed's Rice Exchange, at Jeddo, is still debarred from the same privileges. This action of the government towards foreigners creates much comment.

TEA CROP EXPORTS.

For the tea season, just over, the exports were 1,000,000 pounds less than for the same time last year.

NAVAL VISIT TO EUROPE.

Two Japanese men-of-war leave here April 1 for Europe, via the Suez Canal, to meet the Embassy, returning via New York and San Francisco.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Great fears are entertained at Jeddo of the loss of the Japanese steamer Kinsie Maru, formerly the American steamer Ta-Kiang, which left Jeddo for Kobe January 5, and has not since been heard from.

NATIVE ASSAULTS ON FOREIGNERS.

The British Consulate at Amoy was attacked by a mob of gamins in Pekin. An American and German have been attacked near Shanghai and severely beaten.

ANOTHER JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

A national exhibition will be opened in Jeddo next month.

FOR NEW YORK.

The ship John Milton sailed on the 18th of March for New York, having General Williams and S. L. Phelps on board.

AUSTRALASIA.

Destruction of a Theatre by Fire--Sweep of a Cyclone and a Sharp Visitation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 18, 1872. Advice from Melbourne to the 29th ult. have been received.

The Theatre Royal at Melbourne has been destroyed by fire. A cyclone passed over the Western part of Australia, doing much damage to property.

MADAGASCAR.

Reparation to the French Republic and Peace Preserved.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 18, 1872. The French officers have obtained satisfaction from Madagascar, and the intention of bombarding its principal seaport has been abandoned.

CANADA.

The Fishery Question Not Accepted at First by the Dominion Government--Canada to Receive an Equivalent from Great Britain for Her Sacrifice to the United States.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 18, 1872. The fishery correspondence to be laid before Parliament to-day will disclose that the Dominion government notified the Imperial government that Canada would not assent to any sale of the fisheries without her consent, and that Great Britain replied that her Majesty's government never had any such intention; that as the negotiations for the Treaty of Washington proceeded the Canadian government urged the inclusion of commercial trade advantages in return for the temporary use of the fisheries by the Americans, on these views not being included in the Treaty the Canadian government insisted that the British government should carry out the treaty in the interest of the empire, and to allow Americans to fish in Canada waters. The Canadian government declined to grant this latter proposition, and placed on record their disapproval of the terms of the treaty as regarded the fisheries and Canadian claims.

The British government rejoined, and eventually the Canadian government proposed that, in lieu of the Canadian claims against Great Britain and to meet the anxious desire of the British government, they would be ready to submit the treaty for the favorable consideration of the Canadian Parliament, provided the British government would guarantee a Canadian loan of four millions sterling to be applied to the construction of a great Canadian Pacific railway, and the extension of the canal system. The British government replied offering to guarantee two millions and a half, and the Canadian government accepted the counter proposal in view of the vast Imperial and Canadian interest involved, and in view of the importance of the association of the British government with the Canadian government in the construction of the Pacific Railroad and Canal.

CONNECTICUT.

The Official Vote Reported by the State Board of Canvassers.

HARTFORD, April 18, 1872.

The Board of Canvassers to canvass the votes cast at the recent State election was in session to-day. The official vote for Governor is as follows:—

Marshall Jewell..... 46,563
Richmond D. Hubbard..... 44,662
Francis Gillette (Temperance)..... 1,649
A. R. Harrison (labor reform)..... 389
Scattering..... 25
Total vote..... 93,098Jewell over Hubbard..... 2,001
Jewell over all..... 28
All others over Hubbard..... 3,974
All the republican candidates for State offices are elected by majorities ranging from 190 to 321. The Legislature stands:—In the House, 130 republicans and 114 democrats; in the Senate, 15 republicans and 6 democrats; republican majority on joint ballot, 28.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Palmer (N.Y.C.), Mr. Stuyvesant, from Newport for New York, was at Whitestone yesterday.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

The Revolutionists Abandon the Attack on the City.

TREVINO IN A BAD PLIGHT.

Rout of the Rebels in Cohahuila.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SALTILLO.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Herald correspondent in Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, April 18, 1872. Via BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, April 18, 1872.

Present appearances point to the conclusion that no attack will be made by the revolutionists on this city. There are now plenty of men here to carry on the defence successfully. General Trevino, the revolutionary commander, has failed to obtain the anticipated war material for the siege of Matamoros. He has neither food nor forage. His horses are starving, and it is generally believed that he is compelled to abandon the attempt of capturing this city.